

Wants Gen. Pershing Brought to Trial for Gross Incompetency

GEN. O'RYAN BACKED COMPLAINTS RELATIVE TO CRIMINAL TREATMENT OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN FRANCE.

New York, July 21.—Following charges of criminal treatment of American soldiers in France by officers of the Expeditionary Force, alleged to have resulted in their torture, death and suicide, James W. Beckman of this city, formerly a sergeant-major in the A. E. F., yesterday made public a letter he has sent Representative Frederick W. Dalinger in Washington urging that the officers upon whom he says the responsibility lies, be brought to trial. The charges have already been the subject of Congressional investigation.

"I urge," says Beckman in his letter, "that Brig-Gen. Hart, President Wilson's former aid and the officer in charge of the military administration of Paris, be brought to trial on the charge of manslaughter, inasmuch as he is responsible for the crimes of the officers in charge, in only the first of a series of cases which I will present to you to bring before Congress. I have the evidence to prove each case as the first one was proved."

"Some of these cases involve Gen. Pershing directly and others indirectly as the commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces responsible for the hideous Prussian system which he permitted to develop in the American Expeditionary Force and disperse the good name of America and American democracy in the eyes of the world."

Assistance to the special committee of the House now investigating alleged cruelties to soldiers at French military barracks and prison farms in France, both before and after the armistice, was furnished yesterday by Lieut.-Col. J. Leslie Kincaid, formerly Judge Advocate General of the Twenty-seventh Division, returned to New York with stories of the alleged brutality practiced by the men the General Staff at Washington issued a denial that the original report had ever been received by it.

Col. Kincaid explains that the original affidavits made by non-commissioned officers and privates were sent in with the original report, which was made December 1, 1918, and forwarded by the two officers to Major-Gen. John P. O'Ryan, the division commander. He in turn transmitted it to the Adjutant General of the A. E. F. in Paris, from whom through military channels it was supposed eventually to have reached the General Staff in Washington.

The report by Col. Wainwright and Col. Kincaid, now forwarded to Secretary Baker, follows:

"1. A number of soldiers of this division, returning from leave, have been detained by the military police in Paris. For the purpose of this report, it is assumed that their detention was authorized and reasonable, and no question is raised on this score, although in many cases the circumstances surrounding these arrests appear to indicate that the arrests were unreasonable and ill advised, if not entirely unauthorized."

"Three of the men taken, all of whom are men of high order of intelligence with considerable standing in the neighborhood in which they reside, have made sworn statements in the matter. Steps are now being taken to have the statements of these three men taken. This was done at Division Headquarters yesterday as the men had reported to their respective commands, with the exceptions above noted."

"In reducing the statements of these three men to writing, it was deemed advisable, for obvious reasons, to omit a considerable portion of their stories. The extraneous matter would have made no stronger case against the individuals who are specifically accused of brutality, but would have tended to show a most deplorable condition which should be the subject of a much more comprehensive and searching investigation than could be made here."

"2. The investigating officers desire, however, to call to the division commander's attention, informally and confidentially, certain of these statements. The soldiers complain that at the Petit Rouget, commonly known to the men as the 'Bastille,' in Paris, the whole atmosphere, and spirit of the institution, as evidenced by the profanity, vulgar and obscene epithets used against the prisoners, appears to be a spirit of intense hatred and hostility against the National Guard."

"Repeated statements were made to these men by guards, who claimed to be regulars, reflecting upon the National Guard as an institution and as a fighting organization. While no attempt is made to quote exactly the phraseology used, the following includes substantially some of the expressions employed: (Several unprintable expletives follow.) 'The Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Divisions are no damned good and that is the reason they were sent up with the British, etc.'"

"The spirit is so entirely out of harmony with general orders of the A. E. F. that it is not understood by the investigating officers how such a condition could exist under intelligent and careful supervision without some knowledge on the part of the responsible officers in command. Complaints were also made by the men questioned on the score of overcrowding, unsanitary conditions, failure to provide time or facilities to wash, and continual insults by the guards. These conditions were a subject of previous investigation by the inspector of this division prior to September 1, and from the statements of these men it appears there was little improvement in conditions during that time, although the matter was officially called to the attention of superior headquarters."

"3. The principal object, however, which the investigating officers desire to call to the attention of the commanding general so that immediate remedial action can be had, is the condition of Prison Camp No. 2, where the statements made by the soldiers indicate a condition exists rivaling the Siberian prison camps, and much worse than existed in German prisoner of war cages. It should be borne in mind that these prisoners are in the main soldiers from the combat divisions, who are men of above average intelligence, and who are in the main perhaps technically guilty of absence without leave. Both of the investigating officers believe absolutely and in toto the statements made them by these soldiers. That much brutality and inhuman treatment can exist in any institution under the control of Americans is unbelievable, but the evidence is overwhelming."

"4. The manner in which the personal property of these men was taken from them and the manner in which the more important facts of the case, but it is a matter of vital importance to the soldiers concerned. Attention is invited to the fact that not only official decorations and property of considerable value was practically stolen from these soldiers, but articles of great sentimental value, such as a soldier's crucifix, the photograph of his mother, the photograph of his sweetheart, and articles that could be of no value to the person into whose hands they finally came were confiscated."

"5. Many instances brought to the attention of the investigating officers by these soldiers were omitted from the sworn statements, including one tale of an American prisoner of war who returned to Paris after eight months in the German prison camp and was placed under arrest by the military police because he was not supplied with travel orders."

"6. Another phase of the situation which has been omitted from the record for obvious reasons is the fact that these men are drilled in front of the muzzles of machine guns and automatic rifles, a precaution which might be justified with condemned murderers, but is hardly to be expected in the American army as part of the routine of an ordinary camp of detention."

"7. The men are also isolated from the outside world and are not allowed to communicate with their friends or superior officers. It was stated by Col. Kincaid that many of the comrades, particularly soldiers of the Thirtieth Division, which has fought side by side with the Twenty-seventh Division during the entire war, are still incarcerated in this prison farm. These men are kept in separate quarters by their company and regimental commanders for assistance. The only way in which they have been able to get this mail out was to send it by prisoners leaving the farm."

"8. The investigating officers are both men who have been in New York for many years and are convinced that the statements of all these men are true and that a condition exists on this farm which could not be tolerated for a single instant in any institution under control of civil authorities."

"In his indorsement of the report, forwarded with it to the Adjutant-General of the A. E. F., Gen. O'Ryan said:

"1. Under date of September 12, 1918, I forwarded complaints of similar character in relation to the treatment given some non-commissioned officers of this division by the military authorities in Paris. The facts reported by these non-commissioned officers were of such character that I request the matter be brought to the attention of the commander in chief. No information has been received of any action taken in relation thereto. The foregoing report of the division inspector and the Judge Advocate, who investigated the complaints made by the soldiers named in their reports, speaks for itself. Two months have elapsed since the occurrence of the abuses first reported."

"2. I repeat my former recommendation that vigorous action be taken in relation to the matters complained of, as I believe the commander in chief would wish to be personally informed of occurrences of this character, so out of harmony with the methods which obtain in our army for the maintenance of discipline. I request that these papers be shown to the chief of staff, American Expeditionary Force."

"In his letter to Secretary Baker Col. Kincaid suggests that the original report and its accompanying affidavits was first called to the attention of superior headquarters prior to September 1, 1918."

"The snake and the dog can be moved by music, but not the pig."

VOLUNTEERS FOR TERROR TROOPS ARE CALLED

Vienna, Saturday, July 19.—It was a triumvirate of radical leaders that replaced Bela Kun at the head of the Budapest soviet government, according to dispatches to Vienna newspapers.

The three men composing the new government are Varga, former Minister of Social Protection; Moses Alpari and Tibor Samuely. The new government, according to the report received here, ordered Habrecht, Commander of the city, known as a "Moderator," to turn over the city to them. Kun's "Reds" are breaking up.

THREE NORWALKS DISPUTING OVER HYDRANT SERVICE

The Norwalks are at it again. Norwalk, South Norwalk and East Norwalk, known as the Fourth Taxing district, are suing Norwalk, known as the First Taxing district, to have fire hydrant service continued in East Norwalk, known as the Third Taxing district.

The Fourth district neglected to pay the First fire hydrant rent in the Third. After Board of Apportionment meetings had passed without the demand being answered, the First District Commissioners shut off the water. Attorney Edward J. Quinlan, for the Fourth district, made application for an injunction restraining the First district from turning off the water, off and Judge Frederic A. Bartlett granted the injunction last Saturday.

A motion to dissolve the injunction has been on file and a hearing on the motion will be held before Judge Maithe in the Superior Court this week.

BRITISH WAR PROFITS GO FOR ANTIQUES

London, July 21.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—England's newly rich, the persons who have accumulated millions during the war and since, are buying at any price demanded furniture from some of the ancient houses of the country, jewels from some of the looted places of Russia, and other continental countries, and paintings from anywhere if they bear the mark of time.

There is no lack of jewels for those who have the price and are willing to pay. Many beautiful pieces of jewelry, the history of which is not given by the dealer, but which experts say could only come from the wealthiest families of Russia, are finding their way into the market. Enormous prices are being asked and promptly paid, while the cost of ordinary stones, diamonds for instance, has risen to unheard-of heights. Many old English families also are selling off their jewels.

Flowers and food for the elaborate entertainments which are beginning to mark the appearance of the newly rich are commanding fancy prices such as \$25 for an orchid and \$150 for a peach.

Automobiles are very scarce and expensive in Britain. Some of them command as much as \$10,000 to \$15,000 and they are models of three or four years ago, while new machines are almost unobtainable. The maker of the most famous English car turns out only about 800 each year, and it is said he has already booked his entire output for this year.

This extravagance is attracting wide attention from newspapers and public men. "Peace has brought an orgy of spending," says one writer, "which high prices do nothing to check. The number of the price is easier it is for those who have money to draw the big lines of demarcation between themselves and the crowd."

"DRYS" MAKE LEGISLATION TOO DRASTIC

Washington, July 21.—An effort to have a provision in the bill making it unlawful for a person to possess liquor in his own dwelling was expected to be a storm center of debate today in the House when consideration of prohibition enforcement legislation was resumed.

Some members were said to feel the "drys" had gone about as far as it was wise to go, as to make the legislation too drastic would only bring it into contempt and thereby defeat the end to which the prohibitionists were working.

FIVE SWEDISH ENVOYS HELD BY THE BOLSHIEVIK

Stockholm, July 21.—(By the A.P.)—The Bolshievik government at Petrograd refused to release five members of the Swedish Legation at Petrograd, recently arrested, it was announced here today. An official of the Swedish foreign office said it was his belief representatives of other nations at Petrograd probably would be arrested.

Portland, Conn., July 21.—Fisk Brainerd, who was member of the general assembly of 1888-89 from Chatham, died at his home in Col. ball town, aged 86. During his active years he held various town offices.

Will Be In Bed 1 Week

Admiral Grayson States Wilson's Condition is Not Serious.

HAS BEEN FEELING ILL SEVERAL DAYS

Washington, July 21.—President Wilson returned to Washington early today from a week end cruise to Hampton roads and was immediately ordered to bed by his personal physician, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, who announced that the President was suffering with dysentery.

Admiral Grayson said the President's condition was not serious, but that he probably would be unable to receive callers before the end of the week. Engagements which President Wilson had with a number of Republican senators to discuss the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations were cancelled.

The President had been complaining of feeling bad for several days, and when he started down the Potomac, Saturday night, on the Mayflower, it was supposed he was suffering with slight indigestion.

He was to have been called at the White House today at Edge, New Jersey; Norris, Nebraska; Cummins, Iowa and Calder, New York.

Washington, July 21.—While Senator Norris' name was on the list of engagements for today, there were published reports that he had declined the President's invitation. The senator, however, refused to discuss these reports further than to say that any publication on the subject was unauthorized by him.

Senator Norris did not visit the White House at 11 A. M., the hour at which he had been asked to call and White House officials, who communicated with his office to announce that the president had been forced to cancel his appointments for the day, were told that the senator had written a note to the President. It was said at the White House that the note had not been received there at that time.

Senator Sterling, of South Dakota, had been invited to the White House tomorrow, and Senators Pake, Vermont, and McLean, Connecticut, on Wednesday. These engagements were postponed, it being the President's intention to see the senators in the order in which they were invited.

LONE COSSACK CROSSED EUROPE TO GET HELP

Paris, July 21.—(Associated Press)—A Cossack herdsman from the eastern corner of the Black Sea, in high astrakhan cap and faded long coat, recently wandered into American Red Cross Headquarters in Paris. He had sold everything he owned in order to meet the expense of a journey across Europe to tell the Red Cross that the Cossacks of Kuban were dying of typhus.

He told his story to the Commissioner, who ordered an immediate investigation. Major Edwin C. Edwards, of Urbana, Ill., formerly head of the Montegrin unit of the American Red Cross was sent to Kuban to report on conditions. He found there were 10,000 cases of typhus on the slopes of the Caucasus, and throughout the Kuban district there was a lack of all drugs and medical supplies.

Not only were the people dying of disease, but the wounded soldiers of the army engaged in frontier fighting were without dressing or anaesthetics for even major operations. Not in the whole of Kuban was there a single ounce of ether or chloroform.

As a result of these reports the American Red Cross immediately dispatched a ship to proceed to Kuban with complete equipment for a 500-bed hospital, 1,500 tons of drugs, and 1,500 tons of clothing. Ten Red Cross officers and 15 American Relief Administration workers make up the unit, which will establish a hospital and distribute the supplies, with the full authority of the de facto Government of the Kuban Republic.

CONTINUE CASE OF "ICE BARON" TO GET JUDGE

Ansonia, Conn., July 21.—The case of J. H. Bartholomew, president of the Ansonia and Derby Ice Corporation, charged with conspiracy to restrain production and raise the price of ice, was continued for one day in the city court this morning to permit the securing of an outside judge to hear it. Counsel for the defendant announced that he might file a demurrer during the bench tomorrow and a date will be set down for the hearing.

HEAR YE! FOUR PER BEER IS NOT AN INTOXICANT

Panama, Saturday, July 19.—President Porras in a decree issued today prohibiting the supplying of intoxicating drinks to members of the army and navy of the United States, declaring that "beer containing not more than four per cent. alcohol will not be classed as an intoxicating liquor."

RACE RIOTS LAST ALL NIGHT IN WASHINGTON

Washington, July 21.—Police and hospital records today showed scores of negroes were injured in clashes between whites and negroes here last night. More than a dozen negroes, with severe injuries were treated at hospitals.

The rioting, beginning last night, lasted until early this morning. Disorders were an aftermath of a riot Saturday night between soldiers, sailors, civilians and negroes. A negro suspected of attacking a white woman was being sought by the mob.

WITNESS SAYS HAY CART WAS NOT IN ROAD

Testimony that Charles W. Cozier's hay wagon was not placed across the highway at the time motorcyclist Frank Schneider lost his life last week, was offered before Coroner Phelan today by Harry Laufer and Joseph Laufer of Trumbull. They arrived on the scene a few minutes after Schneider's motorcycle crashed into a telephone pole and fatally injured the rider.

The witnesses said the wagon was standing on the extreme right hand side of the road. There was no field nearby from which it could have entered the road, as previous witness testified. The coroner will hear other testimony this afternoon before making a finding. Mrs. Schneider, who was riding with her husband at the time of the fatality, is still in the Bridgeport hospital suffering from injuries received when she was thrown out.

WOODED AND WON HER WITH SONG AND HIS FIDDLE

But After Marriage She Called Him Grandpa and Grouch—Locked Out.

Having wooed his wife by lulling melodies on the violin and guitar, Malby Leach, a prosperous Sherman farmer, testified in the superior court today that her love for him grew cold after they went to live at the family homestead in Sherman.

Instead of listening with rapt attention to the soulful selections her husband played, Elizabeth Leach, called him "grandpa" and "grouch" and locked the door of her room against him. The term "grandpa" might be explained by the fact that Leach looks considerably older than his wife.

The courtship, which was conducted in Dover Plains, N. Y., the home of Mrs. Leach, lasted three months and according to Leach's testimony, it was a case of love at first sight. She was very affectionate toward him, Leach said, and he looked forward to a happy married life.

But there was a great difference after the couple settled down on the farm in Sherman. Mrs. Leach didn't like farm life, and was not very fond of her husband's father, who is 90 years old. She would not let the father-in-law sit at the same table for meals but insisted that he occupy a side table.

Leach said his wife locked him out of the room they had formerly occupied together. When he protested she called him names and even threatened him with bodily harm. "What did you do when she told you to get out of her room?" asked Leach's lawyer.

"What could I do? I had to go of course," said Leach, who is much smaller than his wife.

Mrs. Leach denies her husband's allegations of cruelty and has an ardent devotion to her country. The trial may last several days. The couple were married in 1901. Mrs. Leach's maiden name was Elizabeth Banks.

JUDGE REFUSES TO SET CASSIDY VERDICT ASIDE

A motion to set aside the jury's verdict in the suit brought by George L. Cassidy of this city against Flora L. Deekand of Stratford was denied this morning by Judge Maithe in the superior court. Cassidy was awarded damages of \$173.15 for commissions on real estate sales he claimed to have lost when the defendant broke a contract with him.

He said he had been given authority to sell lots in Floral Park, Stratford, but afterward Mrs. Deekand denied his authority, with the result that he was unable to make a number of prospective sales. He asked for \$8,000 damages. Counsel for Mrs. Deekand said the verdict was against the weight of evidence.

ROYALTY ENTERTAINS GENERAL PERSHING

London, July 21.—General Pershing, whose visit to London has been marked by an almost continuous round of entertainment, was the guest at luncheon today of the Duke of Connaught, former Governor General of Canada.

CONGRESS DEMANDING AN IMMEDIATE PROBE OF MEXICAN OUTRAGE

GENERAL WHO COMMANDED THIRD ARMY IN GERMANY TO DEAL WITH SITUATION—SHARP ACTION IS REQUESTED BY WASHINGTON OFFICIALS.

Washington, July 21.—There was a disposition today among Congressmen of all parties to deal sharply with the Mexican situation, following the attack of armed Mexicans on the U. S. S. Cheyenne's motor launch flying the American flag and members of the crew fishing in the Tamesi River, near Tampico.

Urgent representations made to Mexico City by the State Department as a result of the attack were expected by officials here to bring prompt action by the Mexican government.

No reply had been received early today from the commander of the Cheyenne at Tampico, who was instructed Saturday by Secretary Daniels to make a full report.

Secretary Daniels said today no part of the Pacific fleet, now enroute to the west coast, would be diverted to Mexican waters, adding that if additional forces were needed they would be drawn from the Atlantic fleet.

With a view to recommending a definite policy by the United States toward Mexico, the House Committee on Rules, tomorrow begins a thorough investigation of the Mexican situation with Henry F. Fletcher, Ambassador to Mexico, as the first American witness.

In making the announcement, Floor Leader Mondell said it would be an honest endeavor to develop exactly the circumstances in the case and not a "blood on the moon affair." He said it was the duty of Congress and the committee to get to the bottom of what has occurred and what the situation is.

It may be significant that Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, who took command of the Third Army in Germany and returned yesterday on the Aquitania, has been assigned to command the Southern Department, with headquarters at San Antonio, Texas, which places the Mexican border situation in his hands.

It was frankly admitted today that developments are awaited with grave concern, but as President Wilson was the committed to let the people know the Tamesi incident came from the White House.

A reply has been received from the Carranza government promising a vigorous hunt for the bandits who shot John W. Cornell, the American colonel, near Tampico, and murdered his wife. The Mexican assurance

Washington, July 21.—President Wilson today asked the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to appoint a member of the reparations commission provided for under the peace treaty, to act provisionally pending Senate action on the Versailles document. The committee debated the request for more than an hour without acting.

The President wrote that he made the request because he considered it "of so much importance to the business interests of the country" that the United States be represented on the commission.

Senator Williams, Democrat, Mississippi, offered a resolution declaring the committee willing to approve such an appointment, but Chairman Lodge and other Republican members opposed it, while Senator Knox, Republican, Pennsylvania, and Harding, Republican, Ohio, offered substitutes that would declare the committee without authority. None of the proposals came to a vote.

Prompt and unreserved ratification of the peace treaty with the League of Nations covenant, was urged upon the Senate today by Senator Underwood, Ohio, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Relations Committee, and Senator Harrison of Mississippi.

Ban Conscription In Austria Army Strength Cut To 30,000

Paris, July 21.—Austria's delegates to the peace conference today had in their hands for study the complete peace conditions of the allies, the sections of the treaty which were incomplete when the terms were originally presented on June 2 having been handed to the Austrian plenipotentiaries yesterday without ceremony. Austria is given 15 days in which to reply. The clauses were those dealing with reparations, finances, military provisions and a few minor items. The chief provision of the military terms is that Austria must not have a larger army than 30,000 men voluntarily enlisted, conscription being abolished. As to reparations, the treaty provides Austria shall accept responsibility, together with her allies, for the losses the allied powers and their nationals suffered throughout the war. Because of Austria's limited resources, however, she is asked to undertake only to make compensations for damage done to civilians and their property, the requirements being similar to those of the German treaty.

No specific amount of damage is named. This will be determined by the reparations commission set up by the German treaty, a special section of which will take the Austrian situation into account.

HUN PRISONERS OF WAR. New York, July 21.—Two German prisoners of war, the first to be brought to the United States, arrived here today aboard the transport Assammon from Bresl. The identity of the Germans, who are captured in the Director of Military Intelligence, was not made public.

said Carranza would "omit no efforts in the prosecution and punishment of those responsible for a crime so odious."

The message added that Mexico "will exhaust all the means at its disposal" in cleaning up the crime.

The attack upon unarmed American sailors two weeks ago, however, has served to fire the indignation of Democrats and Republicans alike. At all times Leader Mondell has been a critic of President Wilson's Mexican policy. Recently at a conference of representatives of all Latin-American countries Speaker Gillett declared the situation in Mexico was a menace to the Western Hemisphere.

"I prophesied at the outset," said Mr. Mondell today, "that instead of bringing about a solution of the matter, the whole attitude and policy of the administration was in the direction of perpetual trouble. Happenings since, and this most recent occurrence, have justified my prophecy."

"The investigation will be judicial in character. We are not proposing to run Amuck on the Mexicans or any other foreign situation, but it is time that the facts shall be more clearly developed and that some definite line of policy other than that of 'watchful waiting' should be adopted."

"There has been a fundamental mistake in the matter. After we got into the European war there was no use of discussing Mexico for the time being."

"I am satisfied that conditions never will be better until we assume a different attitude toward that country. This may not mean intervention. But we have been playing fast and loose. The whole policy has been a long drawn out, ghastly mistake."

Chairman Kahn of the House Military Affairs Committee thinks there should be no further delay in dealing sharply with the Mexican situation. He thinks that the recent assault on American sailors at Tampico was unwarranted.

Neither the Navy nor the State Department today received any further reports regarding the attack by the armed Mexicans upon the motor sailing launch of the Cheyenne. It was assumed in official circles that the Carranza Government has taken prompt steps to apprehend the men responsible for this affront to the American flag and outrage upon our uniformed forces.

News published today of the murder by bandits of Theodore Patterson, a British subject, at Concepcion del Ore, State of Zacatecas, adds to the seriousness of the general Mexican situation.

Lodge And Republicans Oppose Wilson Request

EFFORT TO HAVE BODY APPROVE APPOINTMENT OF AMERICAN TO REPARATIONS COMMITTEE FAILS TO MEET WITH SUCCESS.

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